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THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For Sale or Rent.

A new double House, on one of the best avenues of Allegheny City. Apply to D. D. Thompson, Commercial office.

A Thousand People

Have been cured of piles within twenty-four hours with Pile Pills.

New Goods at Eastern Prices.

Wanting to make room and bring them at once, we will sell our entire stock of Fancy Goods, Notions, Hosiery, Gloves, Suspenders, Fancy Combs, Brushes, Ribbons, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, &c., at lower Eastern prices. Call at Dilworth, Bissell & Co.'s, 72 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Fifty Thousand Dollars

Can be loaned on first-class city property, in sums of $5,000 and upwards, for a term of years, at 6 per cent. Apply to C. H. McNulty, Wolfe-house, Allegheny.

Diamond Dust Soaps.

For sale by all Druggists.

At Auction.

On Monday, March 29th, at 2½ o'clock, p. m., will be sold, No. 66 Penn street, 15 feet front, extending back 100 feet to Bluebury street, now occupied by Seymour & Eaton's Bigelow Boiler and Machine Shop. The corner is one hundred feet of Penn street, the rear warehouse fronting on Bluebury alley. This is a splendid chance for any one wishing to build a factory, as the ground is level, and they can have the use of the railroad switch. Title indisputable. Terms made known at the sale. Sale positive.

To the Paint Trade.

Just received at 60 Market street, a large quantity of Pure White Lead, Linseed and Lard oil, Turpentine, Varnishes of all kinds, Colors of every description, Dye and Oil of Paints, Window Glass, Putty, Brushes, and all articles used in the trade. All of which will be sold at a very small advance. We are also prepared to paint, mix, grind, and warranted to color any quantity of paint, and will guarantee to do more satisfactory work for less money than any other establishment in the city. Orders promptly changed. Shop at Joseph Fleming's, 60 Market street, corner Diamond. 1

For Lease.

The large and well known Furniture warerooms, No. 69 Wood street, are for lease. They are to be leased in an entirely furniture concern for a term of years, or sold very low. Apply to Joseph Fleming, 60 Market street, corner Diamond.

Quarterly Dividends.

Once money every day by purchasing their Goods at the Cheap Cash Store of Dilworth, Bissell & Co., 72 Market street, corner Diamond, near 5th avenue. 1

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

HARRISBURG.

Important Railway Measures.

The Volunteers and West Virginia Railroad—Equal Representation in Westmoreland, Greene and Indiana—The Allegheny Valley Railroad Extension—The East End Gas Company—Final Adjournment.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Press.

HARRISBURG, March 25, 1869.

SENATE.

Bills Introduced.

By Mr. Starkey, promoting the construction of the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad, which provides for an exchange of fifty thousand of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad certificates of indebtedness for bonds of the Uniontown and West Virginia Company.

Securing equal representation in the Legislature for the people of Fayette, Westmoreland and Greene—giving them a Senator and two Representatives, and Westmoreland two Representatives, and Indiana one, until the next apportionment.

Incorporating the Uniontown and Wagoner ing Railroad Company.

By Mr. Graham—Amendment for Pittsburgh, relating to cementing of cellarways.

Mr. Graham—Consolidating Mount Union and Hillside Cemetery Associations, which passed.

The Allegheny Valley Railroad Extension.

The bill authorizing the Allegheny Valley Railroad Extension to the Western boundary of Susquehanna county was reported affirmatively and on motion of Mr. Evans was made the special order for to-night.

Soldiers' Orphan Schools.

On motion of Mr. Jackson, the Educational committee was instructed to investigate the removal of the Soldiers' school from Orangeville, Columbia county, and all other alleged abuses in the department, and report at once.

Contested Election Expenses.

Mr. Stinson, a bill paying one thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars for the expenses of counsel and stenographer's fees on the Philadelphia Judicial Election Committee. Passed.

Fences.—The bill authorizing the construction of a Railroad to develope the coal region lying between the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers, for the purpose of the completion of the railroad of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, now in the hands of the State, by exchanging them for others falling due at an earlier date, occupied the evening. Mr. Olmsted made an able speech in favor of the bill, showing that it would go exchange of securities now practically worthless for others with ample guarantee and real value. Mr. Wallace also supported the bill, with some few others. The opposition came from the State, of small and comprehensive calibre, and calculated for the development of our mineral resources. Mouds, White and Lowry held the same views, which were supported by Mr. Coleman. The bill passed second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The East End Gas Company.

Mr. Hunter, of Westmoreland, moved a reconsideration of the East End Gas Company bill, passed yesterday. He gave notice of an amendment making it incumbent upon the Gas-making Company, the purpose being to make the bill unconstitutional. Mr. Wilson opposed it and the motion failed.

Petroleum and Vantage Stocks.

Mr. Hall, of Clarion, reported a bill authorizing the Receivers of Petroleum and Vantage Stocks, their bonds given security, to fill the bonds deposited with the Auditor General to pay the notes. Made special order for Wednesday.

Final Adjournment.

A joint resolution for final adjournment on Friday, April 9th, was reported.

The State Printing.

Mr. Monks, of Center, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Printing to examine the contracts of the State Printer, and report a method of reducing expenditures. Adopted.

The Philadelphia Contested Judgeship.

In both houses reports were received from the Philadelphia delegation on the Contested election in favor of Judge Thayer, and a minority report for Judge Greenbank.

Evening.—The Constitutional Amendment caused several reading by a short party vote. The final vote will be had to-morrow night.

FORT WAYNE, IND

Liberal Grant to a Railroad—Extension of City Limits—The Election on Tuesday.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., March 24, 1869.

A resolution for leasing the shops and donating twenty acres of the City Park, situated on the north side of the city, to the Fort Wayne, Jackson and Saginaw Railroad, was passed by the City Council last night by a vote of nine to seven. DeKalb county has subscribed the necessary one hundred thousand dollars to secure this road through that county. The Council also voted unanimously for the annexation of the north side addition and the forty acres comprising the City Park to the city of Fort Wayne, and extended the boundaries of said city so as to include said addition.

A little more than one-half the usual Democratic vote was polled in this county, so far as heard from, and the result is that the whole Democratic city ticket, with the exception of Mayor McDonald, will, which shows the majority to be about and how likely to be reduced from last fall.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD

The Other Side of the Story.

OMAHA, March 22.—The communication in the Chicago *Tribune* of the 19th inst., dated Omaha, U. T., and signed by Rev. Mowry and others, professing to give an account of a journey in the Pacific Railroad and the offices and the passengers, is full of misstatements, and was signed by parties who were not of the party, and some of the paper they were signed. The letter was written by a party interested in a rival enterprise, simply as an advertisement to injure the Union Pacific. The undersigned are to the sufferings of passengers and refusal of the company to carry them, and to the scarcity of provisions and the exorbitant prices for the same. The letters on the road are grossly exaggerated, and everything stated in the letter has been greatly exaggerated against the latter have been surprised at the moderate charges for meals, and the accommodations are sumptuous and full of luxuries such that no one can complain with the people who bought for the sail of the road. The writers of the letter in the *Tribune* are not even known to the agents. Agents are not employed, but the better opinion seems to be that it will be accepted.

The Quakers and the Indian Affairs.

The Quaker delegation were with the President and Secretary of the Interior this morning by appointment, talking on Indian affairs. They are quite well pleased with the President's intention to make Gen. Parker Indian Commissioner, and he was present during part of the conference. He made a good deal of remarks in reference to the Quakers, and as has been several times stated is going to give them a chance to try their policy among the Indians. They feel the responsibility of their position, and prefer beginning in a modest way. The probability is that they will first have one of their best men made superintendent of some agency, with power to appoint agents under him or agents, and that if they are successful in this place, a large number of quaker appointments will be made in the coming fall or winter.

Collector of New York.

The nomination of W. E. Grinnell as Collector of New York evokes the question of their responsibility for the appointment of a Collector in that city, and the nomination of General Grant, Secretary of State, Secretary of War, Attorney General and Postmaster General, all of whom with the people are already familiar, to an important office, is considered by many as a very good appointment, and one which will be hailed by many millions, of so many as to require no reference to the greatness of the Republican party. As a merchant of New York, twenty and fifty dollars, was a salesman in a dry goods store, and afterwards in the wool business for large corporations. To-night, but other notes be dated on the first day of each month, and the corresponding month until the entire quantity has been furnished. Fourth. 1st Congress imperatively requires that these notes and no others shall be received in payment of duties on imports after the 1st of April, and if the whole monthly issues are not thus put in circulation, let the Secretary of the Treasury buy bonds with the notes for greenbacks, as he will undoubtedly be able to do, since they must be much preferred to the latter.

GEN. GRANT.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Thos. Sweeny, retired, has been assigned to duty in the Department of the Cumberland.

APPOINTMENT BY OATH CASE.

In the case of Francis P. Blair, Jr., plaintiff in error, against John S. Thayer, defendant in error, appealed from the Supreme Court of Missouri, on the Attorney General's motion, was argued in the Supreme Court to-day by Mr. Wells, Attorney General of Missouri, and Mr. Stanbery, for the plaintiff in error, and by Senator Drake for defendant in error. The case involves the constitutionality of the Missouri test oath.

COLORED SCHOOLS—TWO WIVES.

The Postoffice department has been officially informed that the Union Pacific Railroad has been extending to Ogden, and the Central Road to Cisco, thus leaving a gap of only thirty-three miles to be filled in order to complete the line from Omaha to California.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent to the Senate to-day: General Giles A. Smith, Second Assistant Postmaster General; Moses H. Grinnell, Collector of Customs for the port of New York; Jesse Hoyt, Collector of Internal Revenue, Tenth District; Freeman Clarke, Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Sixth District; Roswell P. Flower, Collector of Customs at Cape Vincent; Adam B. Norton, Collector of Internal Revenue, Sixth District; Roswell P. G. Wallbridge, Collector of Customs at Oswego; Thomas Hillhouse, Collector of Customs at Sag Harbor; Albert Hatch, Marshal, Vt.; John R. Dodge, Phoenixville, Pa.; Jesse L. Wilson, Jr., Surveyor, Chester, Pa.; Jacob Thorn, Philip Hoerr, Pennsylvania, Pa.; Wm. S. Peter, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chas. Ginger, Pennsylvania, Pa.; John D. Chesney, Mt. Holly, N. J.; Jos. Furman, Bordentown, N. J.; Richard Stockton, Middlesex, N. J.; H. Wentworth, Cumberland, N. J.; Thomas Hunnington, Jail, Delaware, Carter, Seymour, Jail, Ohio; Thomas Lowndes, Collector, Baltimore, Md.; Chancellor Bowen, H. J. Williams, Dubuque, Iowa; J. Wallace Jones, Marshal, Iowa; Jas. Harlan, Secretary of Interior; Wm. Evarts, Attorney General; Geo. Mason, Minn., Prim. Stanada, Minn.; Henry D. Shaffer, Canton, Iowa; Jas. P. Hall, Collector, Dubuque, Iowa; Wm. Windom, Minn.; Wm. Pitt Kellogg, Minister to Mexico; Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State; Alanson M. Gunning, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

ARAMA WALKER'S FINANCIAL PLAN.

Arama Walker, of Tennessee, has addressed a letter to Mr. Campbell, substituting another plan for resumption of specie payment. He proposes first, that Congress authorize the issue of three hundred millions of greenbacks like those with which the people are already familiar, in an interest-bearing bond, payable in twenty years, redeemable at any time, and convertible into six hundred and sixty millions, or so many as may be required to redeem the greenbacks. Five dollars for the first hundred dollars, ten, twenty and fifty dollars, with a suitable proportion of fractional currency, to meet small dealings for large operations. Second, let these notes be dated on the first day of each month, and the corresponding month until the entire quantity has been furnished. Fourth. 1st Congress imperatively requires that these notes and no others shall be received in payment of duties on imports after the 1st of April, and if the whole monthly issues are not thus put in circulation, let the Secretary of the Treasury buy bonds with the notes for greenbacks, as he will undoubtedly be able to do, since they must be much preferred to the latter.

WASHINGTON.

THE NEW CIVIL TENURE BILL.

Its Passage in the Senate and Probable Fate in the House—The Cerode-Foster Contest—The Quakers and Indian Affairs—Moore H. Grinnell Appointed Collector of the Port of New York—Gen. Giles W. Smith, Second Assistant Postmaster General—Condition of the Pacific Railroads—H. D. Moore, Collector of Philadelphia, Confirmed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 24, 1869.

The Cabinet Session

Continue to be announced daily, two of which came from the private circle. One from Roscoe City to Santa Fe grants 1,000,000 acres of land, and another through Colorado and Utah grants 40,000,000 acres. A third came up embracing about 40,000,000 acres of land, at the rate of $15.00 per mile.

The Cerode-Foster Case.

The House Committee on Elections to-day voted unanimously that the Hon. John Cessna be entitled to a seat on the *prima facie* case, and will report through Mr. Cessna on Friday to that effect, and that the seat be given to Cessna granting the contest.

Revenue Supervisor.

Edward W. Barber, counting clerk of the House of Representatives, was to-day appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue for the States of Michigan and Wisconsin.

The Massachusetts Judgeship.

The Governor of Massachusetts has tendered the Judgeship on the supreme bench in that State, made vacant by the resignation of Associate Justice Benjamin F. Thomas, to Caleb Cushing, and he has the matter under consideration.

Minnesota Marshalship.

Ingatius Armstrong is here trying to get the Marshalship of Minnesota, on the place of Eaton, and has some show for being successful.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

Assistant Secretary Richardson will accept and enter upon duty in the Treasury Department to-morrow.

The Treasury Office Question

is settled so far as the Senate is concerned. The House committee have also taken action, and the Judiciary Committee proceeded their new bill, drawn on the basis heretofore indicated, several amongst, as was said last night, had called on the President, among them two of those members of the Committee, and had reported that the proposed measure was satisfactory to him in that it leaves him free to make removals without assigning reasons, and free to make suspensions during vacation of the Senate at his own discretion. The bill was reported to the Senate just before one o'clock. A motion to defer the consideration for a day or two was really a test question on the merits of the measure, and was lost—Yeas 9, Nays 29. It is understood, however, that the bill would be carried. The debate was protracted far beyond the necessity of the occasion, but the galleries seemed to enjoy it. The bill was finally passed by a party vote—Yeas 29, Nays 9. In committing the substitute was 7 to 6. The Republicans who ruled in the negative were Fessenden, Grimes, McDonald, Ross, Spencer and Warner, while Anthony, Cameron, Conkling, Morton, Nye, Patterson and Thayer were absent, and Cole, Fenton, Howe, Pomeroy and Robertson were present but did not vote. Everybody is speculating to-night as to the fate of the new bill in the House to-morrow. The Republicans who voted for it will be expected, but the better opinion seems to be that it will be accepted.

The Quakers and the Indian Affairs.

The Quaker delegation were with the President and Secretary of the Interior this morning by appointment, talking on Indian affairs. They are quite well pleased with the President's intention to make Gen. Parker Indian Commissioner, and he was present during part of the conference. He made a good deal of remarks in reference to the Quakers, and as has been several times stated is going to give them a chance to try their policy among the Indians. They feel the responsibility of their position, and prefer beginning in a modest way. The probability is that they will first have one of their best men made superintendent of some agency, with power to appoint agents under him or agents, and that if they are successful in this place, a large number of quaker appointments will be made in the coming fall or winter.

Collector of New York.

The nomination of W. E. Grinnell as Collector of New York evokes the question of their responsibility for the appointment of a Collector in that city, and the nomination of General Giles A. Smith as Second Assistant Postmaster General excites all questions about Mollenhen's retention in that position. Smith's appointment is from Mollenhen's own wish, but it will not be opposed by any New York politicians. The only objection mentioned here against Grinnell is that he declined his appointment by the President in office, but this will not prevent his confirmation.

Mr. Winslow's Successor.

Left for Illinois this evening, to attain his private affairs before going to France, Mr. Comstock Fogg, Secretary of Legation, will be appointed Minister Resident to Switzerland. He comes to New York a short time and will on the first of May for Europe, accompanied by his assistant secretary of legation, F. Moore and wife. His family remains in Illinois this summer and goes to France next fall.

The Pacific Railroad.

Telegrams were received here to-day from General Warren and other Government commissioners who have been over the entire line of the Pacific Railroad. They say the road is in splendid condition. Through Central Pacific, and indicate that the opportunities of gentlemen, will show the necessity for a considerable expenditure on this line, as well as other branches, before it is in a condition for permanent use.

Confirmation of H. D. Moore's Appointment.

The only nomination confirmed by the senate to-day was that of Henry D. Moore, Collector of Philadelphia. Mr. Cameron was present, but said nothing and did not vote on the confirmation of Moore, which was announced by Mr. Scott.

WASHINGTON, March 24, 1869.

NO NEW TAX BILLS.

The repeal of the income or other new taxes created unusual activity among the different delegations. "Orders" without number are begun, agreed and signed, and the lobby, the committee room and Capitol members are run down by long-necessitated office seekers. Contractors are also made itself felt in the new distribution of offices. The people no longer fear [illegible] Congress, and the members are [illegible] to be found by night or by day. Neither Senator or Representative should be regarded [illegible] or right, but [illegible] to the State or district in an unimportant manner, with "Executive business" as the excuse for [illegible] to each Republican. If it is accepted it would be a great relief to the Senate and House, for the number of instances that President Grant is not ready to surrender his right to review and revise the action of Congress in the matter of appointments, and one accepted by all his Cabinet members. Happily for the interests of the country, the Senate and House [illegible] notice well acquainted with the politicians among the men who fought for the end of the war, and will not be [illegible] to the Executive to appeal.

Appointments.

It is understood that the following nominations will be sent to the Senate to-day: Moses H. Grinnell, Collector of Customs for the port of New York; Jesse Hoyt, Collector of Internal Revenue, Tenth District; Freeman Clarke, Assistant Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Sixth District; Roswell P. G. Wallbridge, Collector of Customs at Oswego; Thomas Hillhouse, Collector of Customs at Sag Harbor; Albert Hatch, Marshal, Vt.; John R. Dodge, Phoenixville, Pa.; Jesse L. Wilson, Jr., Surveyor, Chester, Pa.; Jacob Thorn, Philip Hoerr, Pennsylvania, Pa.; Wm. S. Peter, Pittsburgh, Pa.; Chas. Ginger, Pennsylvania, Pa.; John D. Chesney, Mt. Holly, N. J.; Jos. Furman, Bordentown, N. J.; Richard Stockton, Middlesex, N. J.; H. Wentworth, Cumberland, N. J.; Thomas Hunnington, Jail, Delaware; Carter, Seymour, Jail, Ohio; Thomas Lowndes, Collector, Baltimore, Md.; Chancellor Bowen, H. J. Williams, Dubuque, Iowa; J. Wallace Jones, Marshal, Iowa; Jas. Harlan, Secretary of Interior; Wm. Evarts, Attorney General; Geo. Mason, Minn., Prim. Stanada, Minn.; Henry D. Shaffer, Canton, Iowa; Jas. P. Hall, Collector, Dubuque, Iowa; Wm. Windom, Minn.; Wm. Pitt Kellogg, Minister to Mexico; Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State; Alanson M. Gunning, Fort Atkinson, Wis.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Two ladies graduated from the New York Medical College for Women on Tuesday.

An Israelite named Hersch, committed suicide yesterday morning by hanging himself in a hallway occupying in Baltimore.

The Rhode Island Legislature yesterday passed a bill authorizing the Hartford and Erie Railway Company to build a road from Providence to the State line, there to connect with their road in Dudley.

An Irish National Convention is to be called in New York, for the purpose of forming a Central Bureau Emigration Society.

All the ship carpenters employed on the Delaware Railway, at Baldwin, have been discharged because they objected to a reduction in wages from three dollars to two dollars and fifty cents a day. General McClellan has charge of the contract for the road.

Coles, Sindiver & Co.'s sugar refinery on Franklin street, New York, was burned Thursday night. Loss $2,000 on building and much heavier on the stock, all insured for the building. The insurance is unknown.

A Buenos Ayres letter states that it is reported Lopez has seized Paraguay to the United States.

At Nicholas Hall, Saratoga, New York, was burned yesterday morning. The loss is estimated at twenty thousand dollars; insured. Von Elsner's dry goods store was damaged to the amount of ten thousand dollars, and was fully insured.

A Manchan letter states that Col. Palacios, who recently escaped from jail in that place, is forming his forces in order to effect the release and now under instructions from Pacific Vega, who is fiercely opposed to the road, and, while he is nominally in favor of it, is doing all he can to embarrass the company in the Legislature.

Quite a number of the members of Brigham Young's family arrived in Chicago yesterday. They are mostly settled in Utah. They were Mrs. A. Young, wife of Brigham Young; Joseph A. Young, son of Brigham, and wife; Miss Nettie Young, daughter of Brigham; Jas. F. and Miss Edna Brigham Young, children of Brigham Young, jr., and wife, and Miss Zina Young, daughter of Brigham; Jas. Jeffs, nephew of the said Luke Tucker, and wife, and Miss Tucker.

The somewhat notorious litigation heretofore pending before Judge Barnard, in the case of the old house of Jacob Barker and James Barker, the bankers, has been finally settled by the Supreme Court of the United States Circuit Court by order of Judge Blatchford.

Wood & Hubbard's lumber yard at Norwalk, Ohio, was burned Monday morning, with a loss of between $20,000 and $25,000 on which there was an insurance of about $8,000.

Duke Alcon, under-sheriff of the parishes of Jefferson and Bienville, Louisiana, was killed from Athens, Ala., was called out Monday night from his cabin by a white man, ambushed by a party of which he was the leader, and shot to death. Two of the negroes in the neighborhood subscribed and made offers without success to arrest the murderers.

E. G. Patterson has been arrested in Memphis for the murder of Col. Wilson and a negro woman, a few weeks since. He was released on $20,000 bail.

A. G. Long, recently a grain dealer at Detroit, was arrested on Tuesday at Madison, Ark., on a charge of forgery.

Crop prospects in California are very encouraging, the yield of wheat and barley promising to be the largest ever known.

The Indians in Humboldt county, California, who lately committed outrages on settlers, attacked a government transportation train, killing one man and wounding a number more. Loss about $12,000.

A Halifax dispatch says the report that a delegation is in Washington to negotiate for annexation to the United States has no foundation. Mr. Howe, who was reported to be the head of the delegation, has been followed by the statement that he has gone to Washington on matters of property in some parts of Nova Scotia.

A Little Rock special of last evening says: A new registration law was passed by the House. The senate appointed a special committee to investigate the outrages committed by the Ku Klux. The Governor has issued a proclamation calling on the Legislature to pass before adjournment a militia bill. Generally all is peaceable, and everyone hopes for permanent quiet.

The coal oil of the express train which left Quincy yesterday morning for Chicago over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, was thrown from the track at a point seven miles west of Earlville about one o'clock, yesterday afternoon, and fatally smashed the express car, and severely injured the baggage master, Mr. Lord, of Quincy, a man whose name is not known, and the engineer and fireman. The engine

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, MARCH 25, 1869.

THE Bill for the disestablishment of the Irish Church passed the British House of Commons on the 23d by 118 majority. The result occasioned great rejoicing and the House immediately adjourned till the first of April.

THE new appointee for Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first Pennsylvania District, is Joseph H. Sharpe, Esq., editor of the Indiana Messenger. The appointment was well deserved, and Mr. Sharpe will doubtless make an efficient officer.

HON. JOHN COVODE was called home unexpectedly by telegram on Sunday, to attend the funeral of his sister, an amiable and excellent woman, and wife of URIAH UPDEGRAFF, Esq., of Fairfield township, Westmoreland county. Mrs. UPDEGRAFF was in her usual good health all day Saturday, and in the evening was seized with apoplexy which caused her death.

WE observe in the New York journals a ball for a meeting in favor of Cuban Independence, signed by such men as W. C. BRYANT, BANCROFT, DANA, GARRISON, LAUGHTON, CURTIS, DR. CHANNING, JAMES GORDON BENNETT, and others of equal prominence. Clearly the signs of the times favor the aims of the revolutionists.

THE Tenure-of-office law—unless the House concludes to yield the point of final repeal—is likely to be disposed of this week. The new bill in the Senate confers on the President the power of removal and appointment during a recess without charges, but he must report the same at the next session of the Senate, if the appointments are not concurred in by that body within thirty days then the removed or suspended officer resumes his office. This, it is said, steals the approval of the President, and the only question is in regard to the concurrence of the House, which is quite disposed to be refractory in the hasty wake of the Senate.

OUR CREDIT ABROAD.

As a general rule, those people have the best credit who use it least. This rule applies to nations as well as individuals. In our dealings with foreign nations during the past eight years, we have been compelled to ask not only credit, but extension after extension upon delay. The result placed us in a humiliating position. We were compelled to see our certificates of indebtedness cheapened at every foreign counter, helpless to alter the valuation placed upon them by purchasers, and equally unable to replace them with anything more acceptable to the dealers in national securities. The only consolation left us in the interval lay in the fact that the *form* of our indebtedness, at least, did not involve us with other governments. The matter simply resolved itself into a business transaction between our government and individuals made up of all nations, in which each hoped to be ultimately benefited. Reduced to a mere matter of exchange, value for value, with a remote possibility of risk on one side, influenced by a strong probability of gain, and on the other side a conviction that the accommodation was secured at a heavy cost, the chagrin which otherwise would have resulted has the same terms been made with nations instead of individuals was prevented. Yet viewed in any light, it was not an agreeable thing to reflect the United States securities quoted daily at rates of disparagement to their real value as to imagine a doubt of our national integrity. For no other reason could by any possibility be derived under the circumstances, after the rebellion which created the certificates was crushed.

It is not impossible—indeed, judging from present indications, it is highly probable that the by inflation of the past will be wholly obliterated by a not unnatural and reasonable glow of pride based upon the rapid appreciation of our bonds abroad. We could desire no more positive proof; we doubt if there could be any clearer demonstration of the confidence of the world in the permanency of our institutions, that that afforded in the rapid advancement of American securities. There is something tangible about it more than in mere opinion. Men prate habitually of thinking that they would not buy a penny upon. But the investment of their money includes the investment of a large amount of faith. When we see told that our securities are gradually, but surely appreciating, day by day, in foreign markets, and that there is a promise of their speedy advancement to par, there is no longer room for doubt as to our position or our credit. The result is will be perceived will not be something more than commonplace mutations, however. Prominently we will be great gainers. We confess that the possibility of American securities being quoted at par, in other words, of selling the attention of the financial world with English three per cents., is sufficient cause for gratulation; but there is still other grounds for the content conferred by prosperity. Our people will no longer be incapacitated under the obligations they contract in their endeavors to sustain the government. The members of the national debt will no longer gall their shoulders. For the moment United States securities approximate par valuation, the national debt will be in a fair way to take care of itself. That is to say, just in proportion as our bonds appreciate, we will be enabled to secure their home at still lower rates, until we reach the minimum figure. We have been paying exorbitant rates, because we could not better ourselves. Now that we are in a fair way to meet our first obligations, we are beginning to realize the benefits created by a promptness in discharging them. And just in proportion as we exhibit a disposition and ability to pursue the course, we will not only secure future loans at more moderate rates, but there will be less haggling about the matter of time.

We cannot drop this subject without alluding briefly to the influences which have produced such a favorable result. During the recent Presidential canvass two distinct policies were advocated by the Republicans and Democrats. Fortunately for the country the policies of the Democracy to failure were exposed. In the election of General GRANT the world perceived the assurance that the obligations of the nation would be paid to the last farthing. The country is indebted to the Republican party for the prospect we have briefly sketched.

CHANGING ON THE LAST PLUNK.

Nothing is more common than the obstinacy which characterizes a drunk man in refusing the imputation of drunkenness. It has happened before now that a man who was so far overcome by his inhibitions that he could not stand, has argued up to the last moment of sensibility that he was perfectly sober and regulated the intonation with a greedy utmost religious. We observe in Ex-President JOHNSON's speeches the same peculiarity. We suppose none could resist the temptation to lay himself of his sentiments on his winding way home. His last effort presents the following points.

This comedian discounted upon everybody's purse much as that treasure the "calf" had to say for himself. It will be observed that the President is one that would most readily bow to a man who poured the water. The next one suggested by three, and the subject had become drunkenness was the last simile he could select as emblem to portray his own condition "clinging to the last plank." Perhaps it would be as well to let him cling, for he could do just as well without sinking as much lower about it.

The *Pittsburgh Chronicle* says the difference between Strong's Watchmaker and Gardner is, that the one is the representative of "system in which no interested and impartial person can find out any flaw," and the other is the "product of the spirit of Pantaloonism and of the Rampant Democracy generally." The *Chronicle* seems to ignore which of these opposite epithets applies to Gardner, and the question where must be settled simply by the inference of the Portland Episcopal Church in America as well as England.

SUNDAY LIBRARIES.

The second effort in behalf of the application to the Common Council of Boston, to throw the City Libraries open to the public during certain hours on the Sabbath, has failed, though the degree of favor which the proposition elicited was so great as to justify the prediction that eventually it will carry. As it is, much good was done, for the discussion opened the eyes of many who thought there was nothing backing the application but sheer wickedness in search of some new way to desecrate the Sabbath day. That objection was pretty thoroughly dissipated, and the objections placed on the defensive, for they were confronted with the troublesome question, what shall be done with the thousands of persons—mostly young men—who feel that they have no place to go, churches, who spend their Sabbaths in idleness, perhaps dissipation, but would, many of them, resort to libraries and come under the good influences of books and art? The objectors to the Sunday libraries think that it is better to have a given one hundred young men come under such influences than wander about, to degenerate into ways of vice,—that so far the alleged wickedness and desecration, they cannot perceive how the opening of rooms to open a library, where all concerned can certain conditions, can sit and read six hours a day, than to distribute books to persons who will take them from a Sabbath School library, to be read at home or elsewhere. The proposition for Sunday Libraries appears not likely to be put down or the idea silenced by any objection yet made. Mr. BANCROFT has gone ahead still further, and under his auspices Sunday evening lectures on social science and kindred topics, are in progress in Brooklyn, whereby entertainment is afforded to hundreds of persons. In New York a movement is on foot to procure the opening of the Mercantile Library Rooms, headed by some well known philanthropic and leading citizens, among them Mr. FRANCIS, the distinguished publisher. We are assured that the petition has secured many signatures, and at the very least the question will elicit discussion which will awaken an interest in the minds of many who have supposed there was but one side to the question. The New York *Sun* concludes some remarks on this question, which seem to be as applicable to Pittsburgh as that city:

"There are some positive benefits likely to arise from the proposed movement whatever for or against the measure. It is a good thing to have the question discussed. It is a good thing to have the people of a city or a State or a nation examine their institutions and their habits, and consider whether they are conducive to the greatest good of the greatest number

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FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, March 24, 1869.

The condition of the New York banks to meet the crisis in money which is expected with the advent of the first inst., continued the subject of much speculation, and the feeling was an uneasy one, although by the 1st statement of Saturday that the "banks" were less sanguine of a crash, while the more conservative, or rather the independent operators, who fight on either side of the line, as suits their fancy, were hopeful that "money would come out and go without any great stringency, in consideration of the influences likely to affect the money market for the next two weeks. It should not be forgotten that many engagements for gold are made for speculation over the expected time of activity. The bank statement on Saturday showed again a gain in legal tenders of $1,000,000, a condition altogether unlooked for with the present direction of the current for exports, and the movement of currency to the interior, as reported during the week ahead, and the demand for the spring trade and crop movements. In the previous autumn the President was the fund of the revenue collected, while the Secretary of the Treasury was supplied with the necessary balances in currency with which to meet the interest in gold and bonds. For the first time in the history of the country, the Secretary is compelled to rely upon the receipts of gold and silver for the payment of the interest on the public debt. Such is the guarantee that neither the President nor Secretary of the Treasury can control the movement of currency, while

The Daily Commercial.

CHARTIERS VALLEY RAILROAD.

Amount of Stock Transferred—Technical Objections.

At the meeting held in Washington, Pa., on Saturday evening, Major J. H. Ewing gave a statement of the condition of affairs relative to the Chartiers Valley Railroad. The stock books of the Railroad subscription books was as follows: Those of Wright and M'Kinley show a transfer of 2,295 shares, $91,750, leaving a balance of about $9,000, principally in the Borough. Hopkins shows a transfer of 97 shares, $3,880, leaving $1,120 not transferred. Conner's show a transfer of 39 shares, leaving a balance outstanding of $1,560. Hunter's show a transfer of 20 shares, leaving $1,200 not transferred, Crowe's show a transfer of 8 shares, $320, leaving $1,480 not transferred. Wilson of Allegheny county, 20 shares transferred to the new book, $1,000, leaving a balance of $1,000. Gamble, 120 shares, $4,800, leaving $3,000 not transferred. The total amount transferred to the new books is $102,000, leaving about $20,000 which officers transfer, the total Borough subscription obtained by Messrs Washington amounts to $122,000.

The objection to the transfer of a portion of the stock of Messrs. Wright & M'Kinley, on the part of the road, as contained in the words, "as to some the ownership," in answer to this Mr. Workman stated that the original charter designated the borough as the home of the road, and that in framing upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it was deemed best to know if enough responsible persons could not be found in the borough to take the subscription. He was willing to form one of the organization, but was in favor of having a responsible company. He was willing to turn over to the Company all his rights if they would be found that every dollar could be collected from each of the stockholders. He was willing to be one of the company himself, but he would not be found that every dollar could be collected from each of the stockholders. There was a surplus of $20,000 over the amount that he was willing to be responsible for. He was willing to turn over to the Pittsburgh Company. He wanted the road to be built